clouds gathering in the West which

at Fredericksburg and Chickasaw Bayou, and the sanguinary but inde-

clsive contest at Stone River, all of which happened within a few days of

Filling Up the Ranks.

one another.



By JOHN McELROY.

CHAPTER XXXVI. THE FORTRESS MONROE GEN-

They Make a Sad Botch of Taking Ad-Against Lee-The Army of the Poto- of Manassas. mac Loses Two Corps.

Marches and Manuvers.

The fire in the rear, started by the Confederate emissaries, was exceedingly disturbing to the Administration. The troubles in New York were echoed by resistance to the drafting and en-rolling officers in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and these had a numbing effect upon the operations at the front. The peace had been restored in New York city, it was felt that more troops were needed to give assurance against future outbreaks, and Gordon's or elpfennig's . Division Eleventh Corps was sent to Alexandria



GEN. DIX.

to go to New York, but was there met orders to reinforce Gen. Gilmore in front of Charleston. Gilmore that four days. By the occupation of East he had a chance to take the city if Tennessee by Burnside, and the cutprodigious. Instead, therefore, of this division, 10,000 men were selected from the various corps and sent to New York under command of Gens Avenue of Russes. York under command of Gens. Ayres and Ruger. This greatly depleted the aggressive force of the army.

Gen. Meade was informed that he

would have to limit himself for a time to threatening demonstrations. time to threatening demonstrations. Aug. 1, Meade sent Gen. Buford with his division of cavalry across the Rap-pahannock toward Culpeper, to gain information as to Lee's whereabouts and dispositions. Shortly after cross-ing, Buford encountered Hampton's and Jones's Brigades, commanded by Strart in parson who resented Buand Jones's Brigades, commanded by federacy, and that he should have been ing in exact unison, and the Confeder-Stuart in person, who resented Buschern sharp fight to detain him. It was a sharp fight to detain him. It was the manner that Davis contemplated. The every scout reported that Long-borsemen showed to advantage what street had been detached from Lee. Station, and Gregg promptly swurg in horsemen showed to advantage what they had gained by drill and organization. The regiments were kept well in hand and charged home with the gaber, driving their enemies before them in spite of the most valorous resistance. The saber, which had been found to be so valuable a weapon at Brandy Station, was used with great effect to the discomfiture of the Confederates, and Butord succeeded in driving Stuart back to within one and a half miles of Culpeper,

Street had been detached from Lee, Halleck placed no credence in these reports, and at last Meade himself determined to the Most High for the crown his left. Everyone knew well the battleground, for they had crossed sabers with the enemy upon it several times since the beginning of the year. The cavalry advanced in line of battle directly upon Culpeper, where he discomfiture of the Confederates, and Butord succeeded in driving Stuart back to within one and a half miles of Culpeper,

A Proclamation.

A Proclamation.

The had been detached from Lee, Station, and Gregg promptly swung in on his right, while Kilpatrick came up but little later on his left. Everyone knew well the battleground, for they had crossed sabers with the enemy upon it several times since the beginning of the year. The cavalry advanced in line of battle directly upon Culpeper, where he was and who were with him.

The departure of Longstreet and the nave of the United States:

Lomax had been detached from Lee, Station, and Gregg promptly swung in on his right, while Kilpatrick came up but little later on his left. Everyone knew well the battleground, for they had crossed sabers with the enemy upon it several times since the battleground for they had crossed sabers with the enemy upon it several times since the battleground for the on his left. Everyone knew well the battleground for they had crossed sabers with the enemy upon it several times since the battleground for they had crossed sabers with the enemy upon it several times since the battleground for they had crossed sabers with the enemy

ter, rode down the Rappahannock to assist, with the Second Corps, under the command of Gen. Warren, marching to Falmouth to support it. two vessels were found at Port Conway vantage of Richmond's Defenseless and destroyed by artillery fire from Condition-Dix and Keyes Waste a the opposite bank, whereupon the Great Opportunity—Gen. Meade Is troops returned to their quiet camps Stopped From Offensive Operations under the spreading oaks of the plain

To Crush Rosecrans.

Lee and Jefferson Davis kept them selves well informed as to this deple-tion of the Army of the Potomac and Davis matured a plan to suddenly reinforce Gen. Bragg, and, catching Rosecrans's army "tangled up in the mountains around Chattanooga," crush and destroy it and roll the tide of invasion back to the Ohio. This was an ambitious plan, and promised a success that would retrieve Gettys-burg and Vicksburg, and restore the

burg and Vicksburg, and restore the morale of the Southern Confederacy. Davis threw every energy into the preparation for this achievement. The troops which had been surrendered to Gen. Grant at Vicksburg were declared exchanged and ordered to Gen. Bragg, the conscription iaw was put into even more drastic operation to bring every man into the army, Mobile and other points on the Guif coast were stripped of their garrisons, and finally, it was decided, in view of the quiescent disposition of the Army of the Potomac, to go to the length of detaching Gen. Longstreet's entire corps and sending it thru by rail, post haste. At that time such a reinforcement looked easy and practicable. The railroad passing thru the camps on the Rapidan ran thru Virginia and East Tennessee to Chattanooga, so that Longstreet's entire of the camps on the Rapidan ran thru briginia and East Tennessee to Chattanooga, so that Longstreet's Enginemator. N. Y. Please enclose ten cents to help pay distribution expenses. passing thru the camps on the Rapidan ran thru Virginia and East Tennessee to Chattanooga, so that Longstreet could be rushed thru to Bragg before Rosecrans could be reinforced over the long line of single track raliroad from Cincinnati and Louisville by which he had advanced on Chattanooga. which he had advanced on Chattanooga On the other hand, Gen. Burnside was making the long delayed movement into East Tennessee which would cut that railroad, and before Longstreet was ready to start had actually entered East Tennessee and gained possession of the road. This compelled Longstreet to make a long circuit around thru the Carolinas to Augusta, Ga., and then thru Atlanta to Dalton and Ringgold. There were two roads between Richmond and Augusta, but between Richmond and Augusta, but only a single track from Augusta to Chattanooga. The distance from Orange Court House to Chattanoogaby the way of Bristol and Knoxville was only 540 miles, and it was hoped that the movement could be made in four days. By the occupation of Fast Tennessee by Burnside, and the cut-ting of that line, the distance by the

even the alleged clumsiness and slow-ness were too much for Halleck's astuteness. One naturally thinks that Halleck would have kept himself thoro-ly well informed at all times of great movements within the Southern Con-

elouds gathering in the West which gave the Administration much apprehension. This time Halleck, and not Meade, was to beine for the Army of the Potomae falling to win a great and crowning victory. It would have been better, far a letter to have allowed Meade to fall win his full weight upon the depleted army of Lee and crush it, no matter what was going to happen in Tennessee. The crushing of Lee's army would have more than compensated for any disaster to the Army of the Cumberlands Halleck, however, took counsel of his fears that the Administration might have two disasters at the same time to discourage the country. INCREASE

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Springs. The Second Corps moved up to support Buford, while the other corps levelopment that the rest of the cavalry might make.
The Confederates were guarding the line of the Rappahannock with but two brigades, commanded by Gen. Lomax

and Col. Beale. Another Brilliant Cavalry Fight.

The the Confederate reports are full of complaints as to the tardiness with which the movement of Longstreet to Bragg was begun and carried out, yet even the alleged clumsiness and slowness were too much for Halleck's astuteness. One naturally thinks that Halleck would have been the start of the proposed advance, and began sending his atores at Culpeper across the Rapidan. He dispatched parties on all the start of the proposed advance, and began sending his atores at Culpeper across the Rapidan. He dispatched parties on all the start of the proposed advance, and began sending his atores at Culpeper across the Rapidan. He dispatched parties on all the start of the proposed advance, and began sending his atores at Culpeper across the Rapidan.

The Army of Northern Virginia at Orange Court House and the Army of the Potomac at Culpeper Court House, 25 miles distant, began slowly filling up their wasted ranks, the former gathering in conscripts from Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, the latter by recruits and drafted men, the re-turn of the regiments sent to New York City and elsewhere and by the conva-lescents and furloughed men rejoining their colors. From the 10th to the 20th of September Lee's army gained 9,000 infantry, while Meade's additions came infantry, while Meade's additions came in more slowly. Meade again realized that Lee was gaining strength faster than he was, and matured a plan for an offensive movement, when he was again stopped by an order from Halleck to send two of his corps to the relief of the Army of the Cumberland. This order came Sept. 23, and as bitter This order came Sept. 23, and as bitter a dose as it was to Meade, he at once obeyed it with the soldier-like fidelity and thoroness which were among his finest characteristics. Gen. Hooker was to be given solace for his removal from the command of the Army of the Po-tomac by having the command of this reinforcement. The transfer of these two corps, numbering altogether 20,000 men, with their artillery and impedi-menta, was one of the greatest feats in ogistics ever attempted. Nothing in European history approaches it, With-in a week the 20,600 men were taken from the banks of the Rappahannock

leaguering army, and where, in a few days, they encountered their old ene-mies of Longstreet's Corps on the frowning hights of Lookout Mountain. Our First Real National Thanksgiving. It is worth while to pause for a moment to recall how the President of the United States voiced the strongly upwelling gratitude of all loyal citizens for the victories which had blessed our worse even than he did the Yankee arms, in a Thanksgiving proclamation, which really instituted that most be-coming festival of the whole people. There had been some effort before to nationalize a day and a custom which he devout Puritans had firmly rooted n New England. It had really begun in 1621, when, after the colonists' first successful harvest, Gov. Bradford or-dained the day, and sent out four men

and, without accident, detention or oth

er detriment, were landed on the banks

of the Tennenssee at Bridgeport, Ala. within striking distance of Bragg's be-

During the Revolution Congress annually recommended a day of thanks-giving. Congress recommended a day of general thanksgiving at the conclu-sion of peace in '784. The next was recommended by Congress and proclaimed by Washington in 1789, on the

to hunt wild turkeys, that they "might, after a special manner, rejoice togeth-

claimed by Washington in 1789, on the adoption of the Constitution.

Washington proclaimed a thanksgiving in 1795, on account of the suppression of the whisky ignirection. On the recommendation of Congress, President Madison proclaimed a general thanksgiving in 1815 for peace. There was no further effort in fais direction until President Lincom recommended a thanksgiving after Antietam. The idea grew, largely thru the efforts of Mrs. grew, largely thru the efforts of Mrs. Mary J. Hale, editor of Godey's Lady's Book, and Presi ant Lincoln's proclamation asking po, dar expression of grat-

harken to the supplications and prayers of an afflicted people, and to vouch-safe to the army and the navy of the United States victories on the land and on the sea so signal and so effective as to furnish reasonable ground for aug-mented confidence that the Union of these States will be maintained, their Constitution be preserved and their Constitution be preserved and their peace and prosperity permanently restored. But these victories have been accorded not without sacrifice of life, limb, health and liberty incurred by brave, loyal and patriotic citizens. Domestic affliction, in every part of the country, follows in the train of these fearful bereavements. It is meet and right to recognize and confess the presence of the Almighty Father and the power of His hand equally in these triumphs and these sorrows.

"Now, therefore, be it known that I do set apart Thursday, the 6th day of August next, to be observed as a day for National thanksgiving, praise and prayer, and I invite the people of the

for National Habissiving, praise and prayer, and I invite the people of the United States to assemble on that occa-sion in their customary places of wor-thip, and in the forms approved by their own consciences render the hom-age due to the Divine Majesty for the wonderful things He has done in the Nation's behalf, and invoke the influ-ence of His Holy Spirit to subdue the ence of His Holy Spirit to subdue the anger which has produced and so long sustained a needless and cruel rebellion, to change the hearts of the insurgents, to guide the counsels of the Government with wisdom adequate to so great a National emergency, and to visit with tenger care and consolation thruout the length and breadth of our land all those who thru the vigissindes of out the length and breadth of our land all those who thru the vicissitudes of marches, voyages, battles and sleges have been brought to suffer in mind, body or estate, and finally to lead the whole Nation—thru the paths of repentance and submission to the Divine will—back to the perfect enjoyment of union and fraternal peace union and fraternal peace.
"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the

United States to be affixed.
"Done at the city of Washington, this

no other loss than a large number of prisoners and three pieces of artillery. Custer was keen in the pursuit, and gathered up many prisoners, but was himself wounded.

This cleared the whole country between the Rappahannock and the Rappahannock and the Rappahannock and the cavalry took possession of all the crossings of these banditti, but without justice. A country over which great sweet assets. took possession of all the crossings of the latter river. Gregg took position at Rapidan Station, Buford went lower down on the Rapidan, while Kilpatrick held the right toward James City.

Gen. Maade at once had the railread bridge across the Rappahannock repaired, advanced his headquarters to paired, advanced his headquarters to confederate army, with many, if not an equal number, from our own. A Gen. Meade at once had the railread bridge across the Rappahannock repaired, advanced his headquarters to Culpeper Court House, and moved the main part of his army across the Rappahannock in a favorable position along the Rapidan.

He had completed these dispositions by Sept. 15, and was ready for further aggression, when he was checked by orders from Halleck to remain on the defensive, as there were portentous rats and jackals. A great many of these guerrillas were deserters from the Confederate army, with many, if not an equal number, from our own. A greater part of the bar ds who called themselves "Partisan Rangers" were really robbers, having small affection for the Southern Confederacy compared to their greed for another man's property. Many of them were in these loose-jointed organizations to avoid the Confederate conscripting offiCancer Gured

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ers, and Gen. Lee and the authorities at Richmond made great but unsuccess-ful efforts to bring them into the ranks, worse even than he did the Yankee soldiers, because they were much more oppressive in their way than the invad-ing armies. To-day all that class of men now living who have escaped the penitentiary and the prisons claim to have belonged to Mosby's guerrillas. If all who make this claim really longed to this command, it must have been quite as large as Lee's army it-self, and the wonder is how it ever allowed the Army of the Potomac to en-

Gen. Meade felt called upon to issue the following stringent order, which everyone accepted as a proper military requirement. This acceptance was strongly in contrast with the deblature that arose in the early part of the war, when Generals issued orders and proclamations of incomparably less severity. Then they were assailed with such epithets as "Tyrant!" "Violator of freemen's rights!" "Satrap!" etc. Now the people had learned that war was really war, and had stern rules, before which constitutions and statutes were either silent or spoke in a subdued voice: "Headquarters Army of the Potomac,

guise, harbored or concealed by citi-zens, along the Orange & Alexandria Railroad, within our lines, call for prompt and exemplary punishment. le to the Most High for the crown-victories of Gettysburg and Vicks-g met with a most earnest accept-e by the whole people. The lan-graphore Theorem 1 in the crown-graphore with a most earnest accept-e by the whole people. The lan-

dence of his having engaged in these practices, will be arrested and confined for punishment or sent beyond the lines. The people within 10 miles of lines. The people within 10 miles of the railroad are notified that they will be held responsible in their persons and property for any injury done to the trains, road, depot or stations by citizens, guerrillas or persons in disguise, and in case of such injury they will be impressed as laborers to repair all damages. If these measures should not stop such depredations, it will become the unpleasant duty of the undersigned, in the execution of his instructions, to direct that the entire in structions, to direct that the entire in-habitants of the district of country along the railroad be put across the lines, and their properly taken for Government purposes, "George G. Meade, Major-General Com-

Fallure On the Peninsula.

Another mortification to the Administration was the failure of the troops under Gen. John A. Dix to accom important results against Richmond. It was known that Richmond had been stripped of its garrison both in the city and its outlying points, to swell Lee's army. It was hoped that the troops in the Department of Virginia, who had been doing nothing for many months but garrisoning Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, and maintaining a line across the Peninsula, would be able to accomplish something worth while by a hold push toward the Confederate Capital. Unfortunately, Fortress Mon-roe and Norfolk had been made honor-able shelves for high officers who had falled to meet requirements in the early part of the war. That sturdy old pa-triot, John A. Dix. was in command of the department, but with all his undeniable merits as a citizen and a Secre-tary of the Treasury, and in spite of his famous order, "If any man attempts to haul down the American Flag shoot him on the spot," Gen, Dix was not a great soldier, nor a man who could get energetic, effective service out of the subordinates given him. The next in rank to him was E. D. Keyes, a Majorrank to him was E. D. Keyes, a Major-General, who had been made commander of the Fourth Corps much against McCleilan's wish, as well as that of many other leading officers, and who had been sent into retirement at Fortress Monroe very early in the history of the Peninsula, and his corps broken up.

June 14 Halleck sent to Gen. Dix the following order by telegraph:
"Lee's army is in motion toward the Shenandcah Valley. All your available force should be concentrated to threaten Richmond by seizing and destroying their railroad bridges over the South and North Anna Rivers, and do them all the damage possible. If you can-not accomplish this, you can at least occupy a large force of the enemy. There can be no serious danger of an attack on Norfolk now." Gen. Dix's report as to how he obeyed this order is full of the old familiar ex-

cuses employed when an incompetent commander attempts to get results out of incompetent and unwilling subordi-nates. There is a lot about no transports and no means of transportation to account for the slowness of the movement, and it was not until 10 days later that Dix was able to send Col. Spear, of the 11th Pa. Cav., and about Spear, of the 11th Pa. Cav., and about 200 men of different regiments to Whitehouse Landing, where a wharf had to be constructed before anything else could be done. By the 28th, or two weeks later. Dix had collected at Whitehouse Landing the divisions commanded by Gens. Getty and Keys, amounting to 13,730 men, a force fully strong enough to have swent forward. strong enough to have swept forward into Richmond in spite of all opposi-tion, if it had been handled by some commander of ordinnary aggressive-ness. Col. Spear, however, seems to have had all the vim in the command, for he made a rush toward the South Anna, where he destroyed the railroad bridge, the Quartermaster's depot at Hanover Court House, and brought July 30, 1363.

"The numerous depredations committed by citizens or rebel soldiers in disguise, harbored or concealed by citizens or rebel soldiers in disguise, harbored or concealed by citizens or rebel soldiers in disguise, harbored or concealed by citizens or rebel soldiers in disguise, harbored or concealed by citizens along the Orange & Alexandria must be controlled to the controlle

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over the South Anna. Gen. Keyes with his division was to advance on Rich-mond by the way of Bottom's Bridge. Gen. Getty, who was an excellent the rather negative soldier, who never ven-tured beyond his orders, broke up the bridge and was ordered to return, taking with him 21 prisoners, having lost only two killed and seven wounded. Gen. Keyes made a very leisurely march toward Bottom's Bridge, which is but 13 miles from Whitehouse, but becoming alarmed before he reached his des-tination, fell back to Baltimore Store, altho he had seen no enemy except some skirmishers. Gen, Keyes had at that time at least 6,000 men and 14 pieces of artillery, and it is probable that there was not in front of him then more than a single regiment of infan-try, with some small parties of cavalry. Of course, Gen. Keyes had a long story

(Continued on page threa.)

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Next, Gen. Getty was ordered to move out and destroy a branch of the Fredericksburg & Richmond Railroad

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Pain in the hip joint. Pain in the neck or head.

Pain or soreness in the kidneys. Pain or swelling in the joints Pain and swelling of the muscles.

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CAMP LIFE AT CULPEPER, VA. The situation then became so serious for the Confederates that A. P. Hill sent out Anderson's Division to reinforce the cavalry, whereupon it was Buford's play to retire in as good order as possible. The infantry, with three batterles, pressed hard upon Buford, but he reached and recrossed the Rappahannock, taking with him his prisoners. In this affair he lost 21 killed, 104 wounded, and 20 missing, but inflicted wounded, and 20 missing, but inflicted a still heavier loss upon the enemy. This in the center at Rappahannock Bridge, demonstration seemed to give Lee the idea that the Army of the Potomac was resuming the offensive, and that he had better take up a more defensive position behind the Rapidan, where he could cover Chancellorsville and Fredericks which he could not do at Culpe-Therefore, the next day he moved

peration that broke month of August Confederates had s in Chesapeake m in one of the and sidden er Rappahannock.

whole army behind the Rapidan,

alry to watch the

ly's Ford, while Buford's Division

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no other loss than a large number of prisoners and three pleces of artillery. Custer was keen in the pursuit, and gathered up many prisoners, but was himself wounded.

This cleared the whole country between the Rappahannock and the Rappahan